

Board of Trade Annual Meeting

A COMPLETE NEW SET OF OFFICERS ELECTED

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Gleichen and District Board of Trade convened in Messrs. McKie & Henderson's office on Thursday evening of last week, the attendance being the largest in over a year, and all appeared quite enthusiastic in getting the board off with a good start for the new year. In all the offices new men were elected and the board practically re-organized. However, another attraction that evening was also claiming the attention of the members, and a request was made that only the election of officers be postponed, which request it was unanimously decided to grant.

President Griesebach occupied the chair, and having called the meeting to order, asked the acting secretary to read his address, which was as follows:

Gentlemen,—I beg to call your attention to the following statements concerning the work done by the Board of Trade for last year.

My report, I fear, is not a very encouraging one. We started out with a very small membership and labored under difficulties all the way through. Our secretary, after promising us his help for the year, resigned, and that left us rather handicapped. I cannot understand why business people do not take interest in this move, as a live Board of Trade is the making of a town or city. We had in all eight meetings and passed various resolutions. One of the most important of which was to influence the Department of Indian Affairs not to lease the Blackfoot reserve. Another resolution passed in the hands of our member in the House of Commons, Mr. Magrath, to extend the railroad from Lethbridge past Gleichen to a point north.

During the past week I have made a canvass of the town, and so far have succeeded in getting eleven applications for membership, and I feel sure that we can accomplish something this year, if we only stick together.

Gentlemen, I thank you kindly for your attention, and I remain, yours for a bigger and better Gleichen.

On motion of Messrs. W. R. McKie and A. D. Shore the president's report was accepted.

The acting treasurer being absent a partial report of the finances was read, supplied by the president, which was laid on the table.

Nominations for officers were then taken up, and Messrs. Geo. Wakefield and C. J. Bray nominated T. H. Beach, and Messrs. T. H. Beach and C. J. Bray nominated E. Griesebach. Balloting being proceeded with Mr. Beach was elected by a vote of fifteen, and Mr. Griesebach received six votes.

Messrs. W. R. McKie and G. H. Gooderham nominated W. Park Evans for secretary, and Messrs. W. P. Evans and E. Griesebach nominated G. H. Gooderham, the former receiving ten votes and the latter nine.

Messrs. McKie and Wakefield nominated G. H. Gooderham as treasurer, who was elected by acclamation.

For vice-president Messrs. W. R. McKie and T. Henderson nominated W. H. James, and Messrs. H. Scott and E. Griesebach nominated Geo. H. Walsh. A ballot elected Mr. Walsh by twelve votes to Mr. James' seven.

Messrs. H. Scott and E. Griesebach nominated C. Magrath and Premier Rutherford as honorary presidents, who were unanimously elected.

The election of the six councillors was left over, but the chairman for the standing committees were unanimously chosen as follows:

Retail—W. H. James.
Agricultural and Live Stock—A. D. Shore.

Civic Improvements—George H. Walsh.
Financial—W. R. McKie.
Immigration—E. Griesebach.
Arbitration—T. Henderson.
A vote of thanks was then unanimously passed to the retiring president and the meeting adjourned.

Queenstown News Items

From Our Own Correspondent.

A dance was held in the Queenstown school house last Friday evening. Misses Gooderham and Wilson and Messrs G. Gooderham and F. Mortimer were out from Gleichen. A most pleasant time was spent.

Bill Brown is busy with his new place, buying horses, etc. We understand he means business. Good luck anyhow, Bill.

The Messrs. Asgards were busy last week loading a car of wheat. And this week expect to load a car of flax. They have about 1200 bushels.

Service was held in the church Sunday. There was a good attendance on account of the fine weather.

Messrs. Alston and Penn paid a visit to Queenstown Friday. Of course we know what they came for.

A new school district is being formed south of here. We understand the new school house will be built in the vicinity of R. Shaw's farm.

Are your stock healthy? If not read A. R. Yates' ad in this issue.

The Pioneer School is still closed, but it is expected will be opened shortly.

We are sorry to hear Dick Moore is leaving the country and he expects to ship Wednesday or Thursday for Maple Creek to join W. Walters who went there early last fall.

It's time Queenstown had another masquerade as they had such an enjoyable one last year.

There was a dance held at Arbutnot Saturday night and a most enjoyable evening passed.

Now after the terrible warning we gave The Call, they have the audacity to put our news on the fourth page. They have cut their own throats. We will start a paper and call it the Queenstown Blade or after some other classy paper. I shudder to think what will become of The Call. If you see the editor of The Call town scavenger you may know why. He has himself to blame.

A meeting of the Liberal Association will be held at the Queenstown School House on March 5th, 1910. All are cordially invited to attend.

Three dozen cups and saucers and a few pretty vases at Yates' drug store. Take them away at your own price. No reasonable offer refused.

Another Big Business Block

Ed. Ueh, proprietor of The Hub, is preparing to provide Gleichen with greater and better amusements. He has purchased from J. Gillespie a lot on Fourth avenue adjoining J. L. Laycock's property, and also from Mr. Gillespie the lot and old bowling alley building on Third avenue and another lot adjoining from C. A. Millie. He will move the old building onto the Fourth avenue lot and in its place build a new two-story block 54 by 130 feet, in which he will have a large store, five bowling allies, six pool tables, a full-sized English billiard table and a barber shop. The second story will be used for offices and living rooms and be modern in every respect. It is to be heated by steam or a furnace but Mr. Ueh has not yet quite decided upon all the details.

DISCUSS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LOCATION

W. J. Tregillus Writes a Very Strong Letter on the Subject

As a wrong impression has been given by the Edmonton press with regard to the action of the farmers delegates at the recent convention in connection with the agricultural college location, I should like to explain the situation.

This question was first referred to by Premier Rutherford, who addressed the convention at some length at its opening session. He said the blame for amalgamating the university and agricultural college laid on the shoulders of the senate, Dr. Tory and himself, but should have been laid on the shoulders of the first legislature, which was alone responsible for the vote to acquire and make financial provision for a site for a university and agricultural college, and in pursuance with this vote the property in Stratheona was purchased.

At the conclusion of the premier's speech I asked permission from the president to put a question to the premier, which request was granted. I said the premier was perfectly right in placing the blame or praise on the proper parties, but that I was laboring under a misapprehension for I was informed that the premier had taken the \$150,000 and had purchased the site at Stratheona without consulting any member of the government or legislature, and I should like to know if this was true or not. Was the site purchased in the regular way or how?

The evasive manner in which the premier gave his answer and his evident embarrassment carried no conviction when he tried to convey the idea that the purchase was made in the regular manner.

Mr. I. R. Boyle, M.P.P., in an outspoken, straightforward speech, which he commenced by stating the legislature was the servant of the people, made it quite clear that the premier's statements with regard to this question of amalgamation of the university with the agricultural college has never been discussed.

"The previous members of the old house thought it would not be discussed until brought up; the question of the agricultural college being an adjunct of the university had not come before the old legislature or been discussed in any shape or form. He was surprised that the premier should state it had all been discussed and settled. And further he said: "As far as I am concerned the matter is still open, as it has never come up. I have never looked into it, but I am not adverse to taking my share of the responsibility. It looks to me, though, not too familiar with the matter, that like the man from Missouri, you would have to "show me" that it was in the interests of either that the university should have control of the agricultural college.

"The farmers should decide this question. University graduates decide their own questions and do not let any one dictate to them; therefore, why should not the farmers decide what concerns them."

Mr. Boyle was highly commended by the members of the convention for his straight and fearless utterances, and his views are held by many more members of the legislature than the premier supposes.

Dr. Tory addressed the convention on the second day and in a labored way endeavored to vindicate the policy that the premier and he had adopted, that of combining the agricultural college and the university so that he (Dr. Tory) could control both; and although the Edmonton press conveyed the idea that Dr. Tory's address had removed a great deal of hostility that existed in the ranks of the association, the fact remains and the general opinion is that from the matter he presented and the way he presented it more than ever confirms the opinion that Dr. Tory is much too small a man for the position he now occupies, leaving out the

consideration of the position he is striving to occupy in controlling the agricultural college as well.

When Dr. Tory was thanked for the information he had brought he did not seek to enlighten the farmers before he thought the question (Continued on Page Four)

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY IN ALBERTA

The poultry industry in Alberta has made rapid strides during the past few years. The number of birds kept on every farm has very much increased, and a visit to some of the poultry shows will convince one that there are a great many flocks of high quality scattered throughout the province. The future for the industry looks bright. The market is practically unlimited. The head official of a firm operating in the province made the statement that "his firm imported fifty carloads of poultry in 1908." There is no Province or State on the continent better adapted for poultry raising than Alberta.

The Department of Agriculture is anxious to encourage the industry and has arranged for a series of special poultry meetings. Those in this district will be held as follows:

Gleichen—Thursday, February 3, at 8 p. m.
Medicine Hat—Friday, February 4, at 8 p. m.

Irvine—Saturday, February 5, at 8 p. m.

A competent corps of lecturers will discuss approved methods of poultry raising, housing, feeding, hatching, rearing, fattening, marketing, etc., will be dealt with.

A Most Exciting Hockey Match

Gleichen Won by a Score of 6 to 5
From Strathmore

By long odds the best match of any kind ever played in Gleichen was the game between Strathmore and Gleichen at the rink Tuesday afternoon. From start to finish it was a fast game and the excitement was intense, the spectators getting the full worth of their money.

The Strathmore aggregation did not bring with them their usual number of rooters, but they had the strongest team they have yet put up against Gleichen and put up an excellent game.

As usual some of the Gleichen team was late getting on to the ice and the crowd grew tired waiting for the start, but they played a better game then ever before and did not want for lack of rooters.

W. R. McKie, manager of the Bank of Commerce, was the referee and one and all were well pleased with his decision, which were undisputed throughout the game.

From the very start of the match both teams worked hard, and the rink being rather too small there were many mix-ups and some of the players got some pretty hard knocks against the fence and it was surprising that some of them did not get seriously injured but all escaped with a few bruises save Taylor who got a nasty cut on the foot near the end of the game.

Gleichen won the first and second goals in the first half, but a few minutes before it ended Strathmore counted one. Soon after the second half started the visitors scored another and from then on it was no man's game to the end as one team would score and then the other would follow until the end of the second half when the score stood five to five.

This being the third game of the series and each team having a match to their credit the players were anxious to arrive at a decision and elected to play another five minutes. And they were minutes of intense excitement and playing, but Gleichen managed to score once more, leaving the score five to six in Gleichen's favor.

Despite the smallness of the rink and the unavoidable roughness at times a good spirit was shown

through by all the players, and only once was the referee obliged to interfere, when Morris and Newton came together and were ordered on the fence for three minutes, but they went off good naturedly.

After the game a reporter asked several of the Strathmore players if they were satisfied with the match and not one had a word of complaint but were anxious to meet again.

The line up of the teams were as follows:

Strathmore
Crooks, goal.
McKnight, point.
Starratt, cover point.
Morris, right wing.
McDougall, left wing.
Taylor, centre.
Wright, rover.

Gleichen
McNair, goal.
Desjardine, point.
Gaudour, cover point.
Lagan, rover.
Turnbull, left wing.
Newton, right wing.
McKibbin, centre.

In the evening the Gleichen Hockey Club entertained the Strathmore team at a dance in the Forsters' Hall, when over 150 were present and spent a most enjoyable time until about 3 a.m. next morning when the visitors departed on No. 97. The hockey boys proved themselves excellent entertainers and spared no pains to entertain their friends.

NOTICE

Tenders for Furniture Store, 30x120

PENDERS will be received by the undersigned until 8 p. m. on

MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1910

For Furniture Store, 30 by 120 feet

Plans and specifications can be seen at my store. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. J. BRAY.



NOTICE

TO—
STEAM ENGINEERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXAMINATION will be held by J. B. Buxton, Calgary, a duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta, at

Calgary, Feb. 22nd and 23rd, 1910.

Local Club Rooms.

Lanndon, March 10th, Hotel.

Gleichen, 12 p.m. Palace Hotel.

At 9 o'clock, for the purpose of giving Engineers and Apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for Licenses under the provisions of the Steam Boilers Act.

Application Forms may be obtained on application to the Department or to the above-named Inspector, and must be properly filled out, witnessed and declared to be true by a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace before an examination can be granted.

J. B. BUXTON,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Works, Edmonton, Alta.
January 26th, 1910. 45-13,10

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the Irrigation Act, the necessary memorial and plans required by Sections 15 and 16 of the said act will be filed with the Commissioner of Irrigation at Calgary, Alberta.

The applicant company applies for the right to divert sufficient water per second from Dry Creek on the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 22, Range 12, west of the 4th meridian, for the purpose of irrigating the following lands, viz.: the southwest and southeast quarters of Section 22, the northwest and southeast quarters of Section 23, the northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of Section 24, the northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of Section 25, the northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of Section 26, the northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of Section 27, the northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of Section 28, the northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of Section 29, the northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of Section 30, the northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of Section 31, the northwest, northeast, southwest and southeast quarters of 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FARM VALUES INCREASE

STATISTICS OFFICE SUBMITS INTERESTING FIGURES

The Average Value of Occupied Farm Land in the Dominion is Placed at \$38.60—The Lowest Value is Shown for Alberta, and the Highest for British Columbia—Average Rate of Wages Shown for Farm Labor.

Ottawa.—The census and statistics office give out a statement on farm land values, the values of farm animals and of the average wage paid farm and domestic help. The statistics are based on the reports of regular correspondents in every constituency in the Dominion.

The average value of occupied farm land in the Dominion is placed at \$38.60 as against \$37.70 last year. All the provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia show slightly increased values over last year. This upward tendency is due to the increased market value of all kinds of farm products. The lowest value, \$30.46, is shown for Alberta, and the highest, \$73.44, for British Columbia. Values are high in the last named province, owing to the comparatively large extent of farm land there in orchards and small fruits.

The average value of occupied farms in Manitoba shows an increase of \$1.64, in Saskatchewan \$1.14 and in Alberta an increase of \$2.26 per acre over last year. In four of the provinces the value is over \$30 per acre, being \$32.07 in Prince Edward Island, \$30.80 in Nova Scotia, \$43.37 in Quebec, \$50.22 in Ontario and \$73.44 in British Columbia. In New Brunswick the average is \$33.77, in Manitoba \$38.94, in Saskatchewan \$21.54, and in Alberta \$30.46 per acre.

Although the values of farm animals are very close to those of last year, yet they show a steady increase for all classes in all the provinces. The average value of horses at the end of the year is \$49.29 for those under one year old, as against \$46 last year, \$106 as against \$100 for those of from three years and over. Horses of the last class have the highest value in the western provinces, being \$187 in Manitoba, \$180 in Saskatchewan, \$165 in British Columbia and \$150 in Alberta. In Ontario and Quebec they are about \$144. In the maritime provinces they are \$126 to \$137.

Milk cows have an average value in the Dominion of \$36 as against \$34 last year. In the Maritime provinces they have a value of \$31, in the Northwest provinces \$30, in Quebec \$33, in Ontario \$40 and in British Columbia \$51. These averages are generally close for all the provinces, the lowest value being in New Brunswick and the highest in Ontario and British Columbia.

The average wages during the summer season for competent farm hands is \$23.69 per month for males and \$18.06 for females, exclusive of board, and per year \$283.28 and \$216.69 for males and females of the same class. These figures are for the native born; the wages for immigrants are lower. The average value of board per month is placed at \$10 for males and at \$8 for females.

Calgary Fair Dates Changed

Calgary, Alta.—The dates of the provincial fair to be held in Calgary this year have been changed from June 30 to July 7. This is the first year that Calgary has been able to have Dominion day included in its fair dates. Edmonton secured the day first, and as both were working in harmony the northern city has always had this advantage. But this year the Edmonton exhibition will be in August, so the Calgary fair will have the two big days, July 1 and July 4. The big evening attraction this year will be a representation of the signing of the treaty with the Blackfoot Indians in 1877. There will be a number of natives, and as the militia will be in camp it will be possible to reproduce this historic event with great accuracy.

Saskatchewan's Premier in Alberta

Edmonton.—Premier Walter Scott of Saskatchewan, was a visitor in the city recently and was a guest of Governor Bulyea at government house. He consulted the members of the Alberta government on a number of questions which are of mutual interest to the two provinces. Premier Scott stated that there were no questions of large importance to be considered but merely small matters of joint interest to the two governments.

Canadian Banks Managed Too Secretly

Halifax.—H. C. McLeod in an interview said he had given up hope of any real revision of the banking act being made despite the efforts he has made to bring it about, and he said that the secrecy with which Canadian banks are being managed is not in the interests of shareholders and is a menace to the financial system of the country.

Terrible Losses in France

Paris.—Prime Minister Briand and Minister of Finance Coghery, after a long session, estimated that the food losses would exceed \$200,000,000. Paris has been divided into five sections, each in charge of a military commander who will control relief and rescue work.

Effects of the Meat Boycott

Boston.—Meat can be bought here now from two to four cents a pound cheaper than the same quality was a week ago. The cattlemen are meeting the boycott by shipping cattle abroad. It is predicted that cattle shipments to England will be 25 per cent. greater than ever before in consequence.

To Help the Backward

Toronto.—That special classes for pupils in public schools who are deficient mentally should be formed, was the resolution passed by the management committee of the board of education. Inspector Hughes stated that in the city's fifty schools 117 were construed to be more or less mentally affected.

DIVISION OF POLAR SEAS

Question of Ownership of the Far North Raised in Address by Arctic Explorer

New York.—The question of who has territorial possession of the north pole has been revived again by Capt. Jos. Bernier, of Canada, who is here to attend the dinners of Arctic of America. Captain Bernier will ask Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of Canada, to request England, the United States, Russia, Sweden and Norway and Denmark—all maritime nations bordering on the Arctic sea—to designate official representatives to accompany him on his forthcoming polar expedition, which is to leave Quebec on July 15th next. The principal object of the expedition, he says, will be for a division of the polar seas, in order that Canada and the six other nations may have their fishing rights properly defined. Captain Bernier will visit both Crocker Land, discovered by Peary in 1906, and Bradley Land, which Dr. Cook reported that he sighted, and after raising the British flag, will proclaim them formerly annexed to the Dominion of Canada. Great Britain, he said, formally ceded to the Dominion the islands in the Arctic sea, lying within its lateral boundary.

Alberta Leads in Prison Reforms

Edmonton.—In an attempt to secure the betterment of conditions of prisoners in the provincial and Dominion jails throughout the country, Rev. Dr. Chown, general secretary of the temperance and moral reform league of Canada, is in the west for a few weeks and visited Edmonton. His efforts are toward the object of securing more outdoor work for prisoners in the provincial jails instead of the great amount of indoor work to which the prisoners are subjected at the present time.

That the Alberta government leads in the movement to better conditions, was pointed out to Dr. Chown by Premier Rutherford. The premier told the general secretary that in all cases where provincial goals were being established in Alberta sufficient property was being purchased to allow of prison farms to be established and henceforth farm work would be the chief labor in which the prisoners in provincial goals would be engaged.

Extension of Veterans' Warrants

Winnipeg.—Word was received from Ottawa by one of the officials of the South African Veterans' Association that the existing warrants issued to veterans have been extended to six years, until Dec. 31, 1912. The veterans have been agitating for this change for a long time, and the news will be received with general satisfaction. One effect of the change is that the veterans will probably be able to locate in the Peace River country, which has not been opened for settlement, but will be within the next couple of years. An immediate jump in the price of warrants is expected. They are now selling at from \$600 to \$700, and it is predicted that they will reach \$1,500. A curious feature of the warrant business is that many of the warrants have passed out of the hands of those to whom they were originally issued.

American Immigration to Canada

Washington.—More than \$90,000,000 worth of American goods were exported to Canada last year. That at least is the effect of emigration from the United States to Canada in 1909, according to the report of United States Consul General, Winnipeg, Ont. The total number of emigrants from the United States for the year was 90,148, and the Canadian immigration commissioner has estimated that the average wealth of these American settlers was \$1,000.

There are several reasons advanced by the authorities for the large increase of immigration into Canadian territory," says Consul General, "but the one given the most credence is the easy manner in which homestead lands can be obtained and the inducements held out to prospective settlers."

Want Government to Control Elevators

Ottawa.—To a deputation representing the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Dominion Millers' Association and the Dominion Grange, who urged that the government take over control of the grain elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, Sir Richard Cartwright said that he agreed with much that had been done and added that the recommendations would receive consideration.

Ex-Mayor Sent Blackhand Letter

Windsor.—J. W. Drake, ex-mayor of Windsor, has received a Black Hand letter, demanding \$200 in cash, or threatening, in the event of refusal, the assassination of Mr. Drake. The letter was decorated with the customary skull and cross bones and rudely drawn coffin.

The entire police force is making a strenuous effort to trace the writer.

Storm-Swept Europe

Havre.—The western coast of Europe for 100 miles is again being swept by a terrific storm for the second time in less than a week. Reports of its effects now tell of a great probable loss of life, especially among fishing fleets and the destruction of several vessels. The weather continued severe with about abatement along the Spanish and Portuguese coasts where the losses have been exceptionally heavy.

People of India Want a Kingdom

Lahore, British India.—It developed at the trial of an alleged Indian conspirator that the plans of conspiracy against the British Indian government included the establishment of an independent Kingdom with a king, of princes and a house of commons, the latter to have a membership of thirty. The seat of government was to be at Delhi.

New Viceroy of India

London.—Earl of Crewe, secretary of state for the colonies, will likely succeed Earl Minto as Viceroy of India.

ADOPTION OF BUDGET

WILL LIKELY FOLLOW IF ASQUITH REMAINS PREMIER

Momentous Subjects to be Dealt With in Speech From the Throne When Parliament Meets on Feb. 15th.—T. P. O'Connor Talks on Irish Members' Attitude and the Influence of the Nationalists.

London.—The king will open parliament on Feb. 15. Already a good many people are busy with suggestions as to what they think should be in the speech from the throne. It is quite certain that if Asquith remains premier the question of the veto power of the Lords will be the chief topic. No other matters save the adoption of the budget and the veto power of the upper chamber will have a place in the speech from the throne if the views of some ministers prevail.

So far as the front benches are concerned parliament will meet as if it had only risen for a holiday. All members of the cabinet have been re-elected, except Hon. Herbert Gladstone, who goes to South Africa as governor-general, and who, of course, was not a candidate. His position as home secretary will be filled by the promotion of MacNamara, or some other minor member of the government. The front opposition bench will also have the same occupants as before.

London.—T. P. O'Connor, president of the United Irish League of Great Britain, in speaking of the next parliament and the policy and influence of the Nationalists says: "It is absurd to contend that the Liberal ministry cannot hold office with a considerable majority because a portion of that majority must be Nationalist. Nationalist members before now have put Conservative ministers in power, notably in 1885, and Irish members of Unionist opinions have helped to make Conservative majorities several times. Is an Irish vote only to count against with an English vote when it is a Unionist?"

"It is ridiculous and contrary to the facts to suggest that the policy of the Irish party will be dictated from America and by those who are called their American paymasters. The people of our race in America who subscribe so generously to our funds attach no conditions to their gifts, which are the outcome of their love for the motherland and an ardent desire to improve her condition. They take the position that it is not for them but for the men on the spot to choose the party's policy, and they have confidence in the judgment and patriotism of the Irish party as well as in the leadership of John Redmond. It was from such men only that I received or would have accepted the large sum which I was able to raise during my recent visit to the United States."

United States Has Not Got Best of Us

Toronto.—A direct indictment of the correctness of the school book assertions as to the loss of territory sustained by Canada, as a result of the Ashburn treaty in 1842, was the feature of James White's address at the Empire club.

Mr. White has been dominion geographer until recently, when he resigned to become secretary of the new national conservation commission.

Mr. White produced maps and diagrams to show that the boundaries of Canada, as arranged in 1842, so far from being detrimental to Canadian interests, actually included 6,000 square miles more territory than Canada was entitled to, or had ever laid claim to at any negotiations held between the British and American nations.

Views on Life Policy

Ottawa, Ont.—R. G. Cox, of New York, attorney for the United States Managers' association, appeared before the banking committee of the senate recently which resumed its hearing of the views of life insurance men regarding the insurance bill suggested that instead of a standard form of a life insurance policy there should be specific limitations so that American and other companies should use their own forms. He objected to a gain and a loss exhibit. He considered it unfair to compel American companies to put up securities amounting to ten per cent. more than the value of the policies they write in Canada.

Preparing for Rush

Edmonton.—In preparing for the rush for the Yellowhead which is to be made within the next year by various contractors on the G. T. P. railway, a huge string of supply camps stretching west of the McLeod river beyond the Athabasca into the Pass will be established and the initial steps in this work have already been taken. In a stupendous effort to have all supplies stored in these camps before the snow leaves the ground, 1,300 teams are to be employed within the next month hauling supplies from the country round.

Wheat Production

Melbourne, Australia.—Sir R. Best, addressing a farmers' conference recently, urged the necessity of increasing wheat production in order to pre-empt the British relying on foreign supplies. He hoped to see ultimately a reciprocal preferential arrangement throughout the empire.

Locating the Waterways Road

Edmonton.—The final location party for the Alberta and Great Waterways railways which will complete the location of the line through to Fort McMurray, have left the city. It will take up the location work 80 miles northeast of the city and work north.

Good Job for Newspaper Man

Hamilton.—William Mullins, city editor of the Spectator, was unanimously recommended by the board of control for the position of publicity commissioner of Hamilton, at a salary of \$1,000.

CALGARY HORSE SHOW

Lieut.-Gov. Bulyea Will Attend and Will Officially Open the Show On April 5.

Calgary.—Every indication points to the next Alberta Provincial Horse show, to be held on April 5th to 8th at Calgary, far surpassing last year's show. The manager last year was wondering if he would be able to sell all the boxes, and this year one of the most difficult problems he has to face will be the allotment of the boxes as from present indications there will be two or three applications for every box available.

The Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, lieutenant-governor, has consented to attend and officially open the show. It is expected that he will be accompanied by Mrs. Bulyea, the Hon. A. C. Rutherford, premier of Alberta, and Mrs. Rutherford; the Hon. Duncan Marshall will also be present. It is expected that the other members of the provincial cabinet will also attend.

Since the publication of the prize list the following special prizes have been offered: A valuable silver trophy presented by A. J. Dewdney, of Calgary, for the thoroughbred half-bred stallion best calculated to produce hunters. This cup is to be won three times by the same competitor before becoming his property.

Mrs. J. F. Moodie has offered a silver cup for the best standard bred stallion and three of his progeny, not necessarily owned by one exhibitor. Mr. Moodie will exhibit "Money Musk" and three of his colts in this class but will not compete.

Enquiries regarding the horse show are coming in from all parts of the province and everything points to its being a huge success.

Petitions Against Betting

Ottawa.—In the senate petitions were presented by a number of senators from people in various parts of Canada asking for amendments to the criminal code to forbid race track betting. Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, said that while it is not customary to speak in presenting a petition, he desired to call the attention of the government to the demerits of the race track and the petitions on this subject should not be filed away and forgotten, but that they should be respected and a law made. The demand in British Columbia was particularly strong.

Senator Domville called the attention of the senate to the military services of the late Brigadier Buchanan. He stated that General Buchanan has been one of the most efficient and gallant officers who had served in South Africa. Wherever a gallant officer in the old country rendered good service, that service was always recognized. The senate, he said, could ask for a grant, and all that he could do was to bring to the attention of the senate his services and the position of his family left without any recognition or compensation from the crown for General Buchanan's services.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I shall have pleasure in calling the attention of the government to the remarks of Senator Domville. I am aware that the late General Buchanan was an officer of great merit and did very good service, I believe not merely in Canada, but while he was detached on special service in South Africa.

Sealing Negotiations Delayed

Victoria, B.C.—Advices have been received by those interested in the sealing industry that negotiations begun recently between United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia for a treaty to protect fur seals of the North Pacific are being delayed by Canada's claim for compensation for Canadian pelagic sealers. Canada asks that their schooners and gear be bought. This is the only obstacle in the way of a settlement of the sealing question being reached.

Canadian Mint to Use Canadian Gold

Ottawa.—As the result of representations to the government by gold producers of the Yukon and the department of mines it is almost certain changes in the regulations governing the transference of gold in Canada will be made, which will direct the royal mint in Ottawa the gold of the Yukon and British Columbia which is now sent to the United States mint in San Francisco or to Seattle by the Dominion assay office.

Valuable Graphite Claim

Prince Albert.—Robt. McBeth returned from a prospecting trip in northern Saskatchewan, bringing back with him excellent samples of graphite.

"I have had samples assayed and can market the graphite at \$1,300 a ton," said Mr. McBeth. "I can take out three tons a day, and my claim is within a short distance of where the Hudson Bay line is proposed. There are hundreds of tons on the claim."

Boring Operations Started

Edmonton.—Preparations for boring at their oil claims at Fort McMurray on a more extensive scale than hitherto are being made by the Athabasca Development company of Winnipeg. Representatives of the company are in Edmonton for the purpose of taking the initial steps in these preparations.

No Military Education

Toronto.—At the board of education meeting held recently, Chairman James Simpson, Socialist, declared against military teaching in schools. He suggested that empire day be changed to international day, and the attention of pupils in the schools be drawn to the meritorious achievements of all nations.

Inquire Into Price of Feed

Ottawa.—The department of agriculture has begun an inquiry into the increased cost of living and reasons therefor. The labor department will give its attention to the same subject with regard to manufactured products, while the agricultural department is confining its attention to food.

Praises Canadian Banking System

London.—Sir Felix Schust, governor of the Union of London, and Smiths Bank, at a meeting of bank directors, said the Canadian banking system was highly efficient and useful.

CONTROL OF ELEVATORS

WANT GOVERNMENT TO BUY TERMINAL ELEVATORS

A Strong Delegation, Representing the Grain Growing and Milling Interests of the Dominion Wait on Minister of Commerce—Believe that Operation of Elevators by Dominion Government Will be Great Benefit.

Ottawa.—Sir Richard Cartwright was waited upon by a delegation representing the grain growing and milling interests of the Dominion who renewed the request made last year that the government take over the control of the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

The delegation included Roderick Mackenzie and R. C. Henderson, secretary and vice-president, respectively, of the Manitoba Grain Growers association, Messrs. C. B. Watts, Shaw, and Rice of the Dominion Millers association and Mr. Ewing, M.L.A., representing the Dominion Grange.

A number of western members of parliament were also on hand including Dr. E. L. Schaffner, of Souris, W. D. Staples, of Macdonald, George E. McCroney, of Saskatoon, Dr. Clarke, of Red Deer, and John Herron, of Alberta.

C. B. Watts, secretary of the Millers' association, emphasized the necessity of the government taking over the terminal elevators so as to guard against lowering the standard of the grain, suggesting that conditions ought to be such that grain would be delivered to the consumer in the condition in which it is disposed of by the grower.

Under present conditions the grain is tampered with in transit and neither the grower nor the manufacturer of flour gets the full benefit. Mr. Watts pointed out that the Ontario mills give a preference to grain shipped from C. B. R. terminals over grain shipped from privately owned elevators.

In answer to a question by Sir Richard Cartwright, it was stated by Mr. Shaw that he estimated that the depreciation caused by the manipulation of grain in transit and at terminal elevators amounted to one and a half cents per bushel. Mr. Ewing on behalf of the Dominion Grange told the minister that the Grange endorsed the attitude taken by the grain growers, and although the Ontario farmers were not directly interested they were in sympathy with the demands made by the western farmers.

Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that conditions had materially changed since the minister had last been waited upon in respect of this matter. The provincial governments of the prairie provinces had recently committed themselves to the principle of the interior elevators being operated by the provincial governments and the advantage of the faith of the grain in the western provinces as a result of this policy would not be as great unless the federal government takes over the terminal elevators. With terminal elevators operated by the Dominion government the shippers of grain would be certain of their grain being delivered for export, and for domestic consumption in the east without being tampered with.

Government ownership of terminals would ensure a sample market in Winnipeg and make it possible for a purchaser of grain on sample to identify his purchase with the grain he received from the terminal elevators.

Unionists Will Help

London.—The Unionists deny the claim that the result of the polling and the Liberal victory will be to revolutionize the kingdom. If the lords will not help abolish their own veto, the Unionist offer to destroy the hereditary foundation of the house of lords and in reforming its character and limiting its powers, but they will not consent to subject the kingdom to the unrestrained ascendancy of the commons, unbridled by the veto of King or lords.

The Radicals profess confidence in the outcome of such a fight. They say that the commons of England are not easily roused against the lords, but if the lords could interfere with the budget and escape destruction they would yet likely be annihilated as a punishment for their resistance to the theory that the commons may fundamentally change the constitution in the direction of home rule for Ireland.

England is clearly not in a revolutionary mood. The results show that Lloyd-George and Winston Churchill failed to stampede England on the budget issue. The Unionists will resist the Liberal ambition to go to those lengths that might have been reached if the Liberals had swept England instead of retaining office with the help of the Labor and Nationalist parties.

B. C. Forestry Commission

Victoria, B.C.—The preliminary report of the forestry commission for this province was presented in the House. It recommended that the government should extend the timber licenses now in force as long as there is timber on the lands covered by the license. It also advised the government to retain full control if possible, pending the settlement of the whole question.

Recruits for the R.N.W.M.P.

Toronto.—Fifty-nine candidates were accepted and despatched to headquarters in the west by Inspector Fitzgerald, who has been recruiting candidates for the Royal Northwest Mounted police force. It had first been intended to secure forty men, but these who offered were so capable that the authorities decided to take on sixty if they could be secured.

A GREAT MAHOMETAN.

Syed Ameer Ali Goes to Judicial Committee of Privy Council.

In the elevation of the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, King Edward has recognized a claim which arises, perhaps, out of the most remarkable situation in British history. It is not generally known that so far as numbers go, the British Empire, while nominally Christian, is really more Mahometan, and Syed Ameer Ali, judge of the supreme court at Calcutta, nobly represents 100,000,000 of his British fellow-religionists in India. While a notable authority on Mahometan law, upon which he has written half a dozen volumes, he has also contributed several volumes to the modern literature of the Mahometan people.

In "The Spirit of Islam" he has set forth in popular form what Mahometanism means to a Mahometan. He chose to write in English because he believes in the predominance of that language. It is customary for students of a religion to which they are alien to accept the statements of one of their own faith regarding it, instead of going to a "true believer" for his version. The absurdity of this is apparent when the case is reversed. No one would consider it possible to get a true view of Christianity out of the writings of one of its opponents.

In "The Spirit of Islam" a fascinating account is given of the great Arabian reformer himself, and of the subsequent philosophical and scientific developments in Saracenic scholarship, through which, by its influence in Spain and elsewhere, the foundation of modern European civilization was laid. In chemistry, physics, astronomy, history, mathematics, music, and other branches of knowledge the Saracens were centuries ahead of the rest of Europe. When the Christians were burning people in Europe for not believing in a flat earth the Saracens were teaching geography with globes.

In economics and the humanities generally Mahomet was far ahead of his times. He abolished the promise of a reward still rampant in Europe and America, by substituting polygamy, with monogamy as an ideal for the future. He gave women equal rights in property with men. The first act of his authority was to grant a charter of religious liberty to the Jews and Christians among his people. Christians were the first to violate it.

But the British Empire is to-day governed on the broad lines of racial freedom, religious liberty and toleration which Mahomet laid down. The honors conferred upon Syed Ameer Ali are a splendid testimony to the broad basis of the British imperial edifice, where the faith of the Bible and the Koran, and the political influence of the Canadian and the Mahometan of India alike contribute to the welfare and progress of the race.

His Lordship Smith.

Those indefatigable politicians who have the peerage at their fingers' ends will pause in perplexity when you ask about a "Lord Smith." They will not take you seriously.

Yet a "Lord Smith" is not absolutely undiscoverable. In fact, several times he appears in the correspondence of Lord Granville and his political friends. But that was only a genial way of alluding to Mr. Vernon Smith, present on the Board of Control, who afterwards became the first Lord Lyveden. He also dropped the Smith, so that the surname of the present Lord Lyveden is Vernon.

Lord Carrington represents a vanished Smith, his father having substituted Carrington for that name by royal license. On the other hand, when the eldest son of the eleventh Earl of Derby married the heiress of an Essex family, Smith was tacked to Stanley, though only as a prefix—Smith-Stanley.

And in the life of the great Lord Derby youthful Radicals annoyed youthful Tories by insisting that their leader's name was Smith.

Lewis Baumer's Joke.

As an illustration of the rapidity with which a joke will travel around the town, the following incident is related in an interesting article concerning that clever artist, Mr. Lewis Baumer, published in Woman at Home. Mr. Baumer's friends are always on the qui vive for any incident which will supply him with material. When the "Herald" published the news of the death of St. Paul's Cathedral a friend of Mr. Baumer's chanced to meet a man at dinner that same night who recounted to the delighted company how, on whistling three times for a four-wheeler half an hour before, the driver had remarked with surly humor, "What not whistle four times, and perhaps you'd get an airship!" This joke was sent off to Mr. Baumer that same night, and he sent it off to Punch and was asked to go ahead with his illustration of it at once; but that same story with slight variations came in to The Punch office from no fewer than four different quarters before the next week's issue—in which the drawing appeared—was out.

Too Much For the Tramp.

When Lady Somerset, the head of the English Temperance Association, was young, she conducted a temperance campaign for a time.

A tramp asked her for help. "I'll help you, my friend," said Lady Somerset, "but first you must answer me one question. Do you or do you not drink beer?" "No, my lady," answered the customer, "I don't." "The tramp," a hardened customer, looked at her in amazement. "Why, lady," he said, "ye cert'n'y don't think I squirt it into me arm will I say sryng!"

First English Chrysanthemum.

A flower from the first chrysanthemum ever grown in England may still be seen in the herbarium at the British Museum. The plant, one of the small yellow flowered variety, was introduced into the Chelsea Botanic Gardens in 1784 by the famous floriculturist Philip Miller, who himself preserved the specimen now in the museum. The new flower, however, failed to "catch on." After Miller's death its culture was neglected.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson VI.—First Quarter, For Feb. 6, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. vi. 1-15. Memory Verse, 6—Golden Text, Matt. vi. 1, R. V.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The kingdom that will surely come in God's own time and way will be a kingdom of righteousness and peace. The Lord Jesus Christ and His saints shall be the heavenly rulers (Zech. xiv. 5, 9, Rev. v. 9, 10), and Israel, a righteous nation, the earthly center, bringing blessing to all the earth (Isa. lx. 21; xlii. 1, 2, 6, 7). In order to enter the kingdom one must have the righteousness described in the last lesson—not our own by any deeds of the law, but that which is through the faith of Christ, the righteousness which is of God by faith (Phil. iii. 9). If this righteousness is truly ours it will be manifest in our lives to the glory of God, and the whole life will be simple and only and always a desire for God's approval. Thus the light will shine before men and God will be glorified. According to the scribes and Pharisees, righteousness consisted of giving and prayer and fasting, but it was all to obtain honor from men (Matt. xxiii. 5); it was not from the heart unto the Lord. In the lesson today our Lord teaches these three things and teaches that those who seek the praise of men may get honor from men, but that is all they ever will get. The truly righteous will do their righteousness (verse 1, margin and R. V.) unto the Lord, with the one desire of pleasing Him, and concerning such Jesus said three times, "Thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward thee openly" (verses 4, 6, 18). The world's favor is to many a great snare, but the motto of the truly righteous is, "Not as pleasing men but God who trieth our hearts." "Not with eye service as men please," but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart" (1 Thess. i. 4; Eph. vi. 6). The words of our Lord in John vi. 57, seem to me to cover all this teaching, "As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father, so he that eateth me, even he shall live by me." Those who have taken the trouble to note how often in the book of Leviticus, the book of worship, the expressions "unto the Lord" and "before the Lord" are used and will say this to heart will surely be delivered from the snare of the devil against which the Lord here warns us.

In reference to giving we have the contrast between the rich who cast into the treasury of their abundance and the poor widow who, perhaps with some secrecy, cast in her two mites, but of which our Lord made such honorable mention. The being rewarded openly is referred to on another occasion by our Lord when He urged that we should do good to those who cannot recompense us here, reminding us of a recompense at the resurrection of the just (Luke xiv. 14). A contrast in prayer is seen in the Pharisee and publican of Luke xviii. The contrast between fasting before men and before God is set forth fully in Isa. lxxi. 3-5. Let the world go its way and please its god, but if we have become children of the only living and true God let us in all things honor our Father who is in heaven and learn to pray from the heart the prayer that is here taught us by our Lord, the only model of prayer which Christ has given us, and as one has said, the epitome of all prayer, for there is nothing that we can ask for that is not included in this. This is truly the believer's prayer, for only such can say from the heart "Our Father." All others had better take heed quickly to our Lord's estimate of them in John viii. 44. Between "Our Father" and "Thine is the kingdom" there are just seven petitions, divided, as nearly all seven are, into three and four. The first three refer to God, Thy name, Thy kingdom, Thy will; the last four refer to us, give us

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GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

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I am carrying a full line of Pure

Manilla Binder Twine
650 Feet to the Pound.

Also Wagons, Plows, Harrows,
Discs, Drills, Seed Cleaners, Etc.,

Sole Agent in this District for the

Improved Brandon Sub-Surface Packer
This machine is highly recommended by Prof. Campbell in his Soil Culture Method.

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Bulbs From the Best European and Japan Growers. Home-grown fruit and ornamental trees, grown on upland soil, without irrigation, in the only part of the American continent not infested with the San Scale.

Garden, field and Flower Seeds—Tested stock from the best growers in the world. Wire Fencing and Gates, Spray Pumps, Fertilizers, Bee Supplies, Cut Flowers, Spraying Materials, etc.

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For Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Lime, Doors and Windows.

Yard near Palace Hotel, Gleichen.

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WORTH YOUR WHILE

To drop in and see the many articles we are offering.

You will find our stock complete in every line an Up-to-date General Store carries.

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Practical Tailor

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Ladies' and Gents' Clothing on short notice.

Patterns and Samples can be had by calling at my work-rooms, Cosgrave Block.

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The mill is now in operation, and we invite all to come and see our modern plant.

**Feed, Oats and Bran and
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Custom work done while you wait.

Highest market prices paid for oats and barley.
Dealers in Furs, Hides and Horse Hair.

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GLEICHEN, ALTA.

HORSES FOR SALE

A few Heavy Geldings and Dry Mares, from 1200 to 1600. Also good light horses. Prices right.

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CROWFOOT, ALTA.

SKATING RINK NOW OPEN

The Gleichen Skating Rink is now ready for the season, and the public is asked to give it a trial.

Everything for your enjoyment and comfort is provided.

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BAKERS

Gleichen, - Alta.

CHURCH NOTICES

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
1st Sunday—Evening Service 7:30 p.m.
2nd Sunday—Morning Service 11 a.m.
3rd Sunday—Evening Service 7:30 p.m.
4th Sunday—Holy Communion Service at 11 a.m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 2 p.m.
Baptisms and marriages by arrangement.
Rev. T. W. Castle, Rector.

R. CATHOLIC CHURCH
Mass at 11 a.m. and Sunday School at 2 p.m.
Every second and fourth Sunday.
Rev. J. J. O'Connell, P. M. Priest.

Fire Brigade Financial Report

Editor Gleichen Call.

DEAR SIR,—In submitting this our second report as to the financial standing of the Gleichen Volunteer Fire Brigade, I take the opportunity of again thanking our many friends for their kind support and patronage, and I will assure them that in no way will we deteriorate as entertainers, but will endeavor to do a little better at all subsequent events. It is very gratifying to us to know, as the returns prove, that our efforts to please are so well received. On behalf of my men, I will say that they are all that the most exacting chief could wish for. Their obedience to orders is worthy of special praise, no matter how unpleasant the duty to perform, whether at a fire or washing dishes at a dance, it is all the same to them. "They are there with the goods." There is just one thing I would mention, which, in my estimation, is not exactly as it should be, that is the small percentage of patronage we get from the ratepayers and residents of this town. They, not the ranchers and farmers, are the property holders who get the protection of the Fire Brigade, for I would call attention to the fact that the town council have made no appropriation or provision whatever for the betterment of this the most essential and important department of the town of Gleichen. Before closing I wish, on behalf of the Fire Brigade, to thank our old time friend, J. J. Marshall for the able manner in which he filled the honorary office of master of ceremonies at our recent ball. Thanking you in anticipation for the publication of our report, which is here appended. I remain, Yours respectfully,
GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD, Chief.

Total receipts and disbursements are as follows:

RECEIPTS	
Sale of tickets and	
\$5.00 donation	
from I. O. O. F.	\$128 50
DISBURSEMENTS	
Supper.....	\$50 00
Music.....	15 00
Hall rent.....	15 00
Incidentals.....	9 90—\$ 89 90
Balance.....	\$38 60

N. B.—I would like to call attention to the fact that all friends contributed 50 cents to the fund to pay for the eight tickets given to the hockey players who were our guests on the evening of the 14th ult.

Alberta School Trustees Convention

The Alberta School Trustees held their Fourth Annual Convention at the Central School building in Lethbridge, on January 26th and 27th. The convention was a very lively one from beginning to end, and was composed of delegates from about 200 school districts, also delegates from British Columbia, school inspectors and D. S. McKenzie, Deputy Minister of Education, on behalf of the government. Papers were read on Consolidation of Rural Schools, by Inspector Boyce; Program of Studies for Rural Schools (how prepared and what it should include), by J. F. McCaig, Superintendent of School Education, and on Improvement of School Grounds by Arch. Mitchell, Forestry Branch, Indian Head. All these papers brought out quite a lively discussion, particularly the one on Consolidation of Rural Schools. It was the unanimous opinion of the trustees that consolidation would be a good thing, but the greatest objection in its being carried out, was stated, would be the cost of transportation. A commission of five trustees, with Inspector Boyce as chairman, was named to investigate the subject and work out some ways and means for its adoption.

A number of resolutions were presented to the convention, and one of the most important adopted was that the Department of Education shall be requested to authorize the charging of interest on arrear taxes of one per cent. per month after Dec. 31 on the year in which they are due.

The next convention will meet in Wetaskiwin.

The trustees were treated royally by the Lethbridge school board. A fine musical program was given on Wednesday evening at the school Assembly Hall. The trustees also had the pleasure to hear a lecture by Prof. Alexander, from the Alberta University. A fire drill and kindergarten exhibition was also given for the benefit of the trustees, and the new Central School, one of

the finest in Alberta, was shown from top basement.

JOHN GLAMBECK,
Delegate from Pioneer School District No. 1828.

In these days of wireless telegraph and other wonderful inventions our friend Mike says that it will soon be possible to go around the world without leaving home.

In times of peace prepare for war and that is about the only use some people have for peace.

The only thing over which a man can get sincerely, lastingly and deeply indignant is his just taxes.

Miss Conway will be at home on Friday afternoon of each week to ladies wishing to inspect her Spirella Models. Orders should be in at once as it takes a month to fill them.

NOTICE**Application to Legislative Assembly**

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly for the Province of Alberta for an act to incorporate a club at Gleichen. In the said province, to be known as the Gleichen Club.

SHORT, ROSS & SELLWOOD,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

MISCELLANEOUS

Small Ads under this heading cost 50 cents for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Ten dollars reward for return of information leading to recovery. Address: Owner, 1012 6th Avenue West Calgary.

WANTED TO BUY—100 to 200 bushels of oats of some one who will hold same until spring. W. B. 114 Fourth Avenue East, Calgary.

STRAYED—From H. 2 Ranch, now probably on Blackfoot Reserve, bay work mare, weighing about 1200 lbs.; branded H2 on left thigh; white mark on face; wire scratch on left side of neck; vent lazy 2, but so plain as brand. Ten dollars reward for return of information leading to recovery. Address: Owner, 1012 6th Avenue West Calgary. 42-4

FOR SALE—Five hundred bushels of Seed Speltz. Will sell any quantity. Apply to George Dunn, P. O. Strathmore, Alta., or at farm, three miles northeast of Namaka, Alta. 42-5

LOST—One gray four-year-old mare; branded A on left thigh. Finder will be suitably rewarded. Jesse Fuller, Carbona Alta. 42-6

STRAYED—Five dollars reward—Small mare, with white stripe down her face; had yearling at foot; both branded KY on left shoulder. H. McClellan, Rosedale Creek. 42-7

REWARD—Taken from the range last spring one heavy bay mare, branded 14-11 on right shoulder. A reward for information leading to their recovery will be paid. Any found in possession of anyone, horses will be prosecuted. Duncan Clark, Crowfoot, Alta. 42-8

LOST—One light grey horse, weight 1000 lbs., been awayed on left shoulder, no brand. One bay horse, weight 1200 lbs., white star on forehead, grey on eyes, lame and lump on left fore leg. Information leading to recovery of same will be suitably rewarded. Address: Frank Jackson, Railroad Contractor, Calgary, Alta. 42-9

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Have a look at our All Wool White Blankets, 7 lbs., at \$5.75.

Children's Underwear from 30c per garment upwards—all sizes on hand.

Shoe Department

Men's Natural Wool Hand Knit Socks, 3 pairs for \$1.

Men's Heavy Working Shoes, 83c per pair—Good buying.

Men's Fine Box Calf Shoes only \$3.25 per pair.

Large Assortment Ladies and Children's Shoes. Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Child's Soft Sole Shoes, Black and Tan, 75c per pair.

Quality Groceries**NEW CANNED GOODS**

Tomatoes Corn
Peas String Beans
Peaches Strawberries
Raspberries Lombard Plums
Blueberries Pumpkin

Ridgeway and Tetley Teas
A good line in Bulk Teas, 3 lbs. for \$1.

Jelly Powders, five packages for 25 cents.

Flour, Rolled Oats and Breakfast Cereals always fresh.

We guarantee all lines we put out to be of A 1 Qualities or your money refunded.

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50,000 Acres Winter Wheat and Alfalfa Lands

We have some Good Buys close to Strathmore and Gleichen Irrigated and Non-Irrigated Improved and Unimproved

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List Your Land With Us for Quick Results

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BY PUTTING ON A

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I have all the different kinds from \$3.50 to \$10.50 per pair.

Orders taken for Hand-made Harness, Chaps and Saddles.

A Complete Line of Robe and Lap Rugs always on Hand.

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THE PIONEER MEAT MARKET

Will Buy All of your

HOGS

CHICKENS

TURKEYS

HIDES

In fact anything you have to sell

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Skating Goods

At prices you would pay down east

Gents' and Ladies' Hocking Skates
From 75c to \$2.25.

Hockey Sticks, 50c up to 75c

Electric Tape, 10c per package

Skate Straps, 20c to 25c

Pucks Standard, 35c

W. S. COSGRAVE,

GLEICHEN, ALTA.

COST OF FEDERATION

PASTOR RUSSELL PREACHES ON CHURCH UNION.

Text, "Say Ye Not, A Confederacy, to All Them to Whom This People Shall Say, A Confederacy; Neither Fear Ye Their Fear, Nor Be Afraid" (Isaiah viii, 12).—The Symbol of Baptism.

Sunday, Jan. 23.—Numerically Baptists, Adventists and Disciples represent more than one-third of the Protestant of the United States. What they must yield for Church Federation is therefore an important question. All three of these systems are built upon the Congregational platform, which recognizes as Scriptural the independence of each congregation as to its own creed in all matters of faith and Church order. These bodies of Christians, therefore, could not join the Federation as denominations. The only method by which they could give adherence would be either by abandoning their principles of independence for which they have so long contended, or else by remaining quiescent while their ministers through Councils and Conferences essay to act for them. And here it should be noted that the membership of these "Churches" has been steadily increasing during the past thirty-five years shown their willingness to have their ministers regulate their affairs, even though contrary to their avowed principles of Church Government.

But it is from the standpoint of doctrines rather than Church Government that we shall examine our subject. As we progress we shall find that some of the doctrines once considered all-important can in the light of our day be laid aside as obsolete—as hindrances in every sense of the word. Caution, however, would suggest that for every thing discarded as unscriptural the truthful substitute should be found—otherwise our progress would be toward the destruction, not only of the bad of our creeds of the past, but also of their good features.

Baptists will find little to dispute with their co-religionists of the Federation along general doctrinal lines; their chief difficulty will be in the matter of what constitutes Christian baptism—the necessity of water immersion to admission to Church membership. For years past this door has been even more tenaciously held than is generally realized. Our Baptist brethren hold to justification by faith as a first or preliminary step which the sinner must take. But they equally hold that this is not the final step—that the step of sacrifice, the step of regeneration must follow in order to salvation. And a baptism in water they recognize as an indispensable outward indication of this regeneration. Hence it is standard Baptist doctrine, both North and South in all Baptist Churches with rare exceptions, that no unimmersed person should be esteemed a member of Christ's Church.

In a word, faith and reformation are steps of justification, but water immersion is the door to Christ. Why those who pass through this door are members of the Church of Christ from this viewpoint; hence, consistently, none others are invited to partake of the Eucharist—the Lord's Supper. The argument is that this Supper, symbolizing death with Christ, was offered only to the consecrated and accepted members of Christ's Church. Hence to invite others to partake of it, while in water would be violation of the letter and the spirit of the Divine Word and a countenancing of false doctrine. The argument is that all of "the elect" will be guided of the Lord, so that their hearts and heads will become amenable to these teachings. Obedience thereto will be shown by submission to water immersion—the door into the Church of Christ.

Like the rest of us, our Baptist friends have been in the past rather illogical in all matters religious and doctrinal; so much so that many of them have never realized the full meaning of their doctrine. The meaning was grasped in the long ago, but has generally been lost sight of within the last fifty years. It is this. Since water immersion is the evidence of obedience to Divine instruction and since all of "the elect" are not only instructed of God but obedient to him, therefore those not baptized in water are not of God's elect—are not members in his Church. And this in turn, according to Baptist doctrine, implies that all not immersed in water are outside of "the elect"—outside of God's favor—outside of the salvation, provided in Christ—and therefore inside the damnation and eternal torment which Baptist doctrine implies have been foreordained for the eternal torture of all the non-elect.

Do our Baptist friends who meet unimmersed Christians who meet unimmersed Christians who meet unimmersed Christians in the walks of life from day to day really believe that the latter are on their way to an eternity of torture? Most assuredly they do not! But this is merely because they are illogical, like the rest of us. They are as illogical as their brethren of other denominations. They have outgrown at least this feature of the teachings of the "dark ages" handed down to them by well-meaning but less enlightened forefathers.

One glance at the world will suffice to show our Baptist brethren that the very strongest features of their teaching needs some revision. However fundamental may be the doctrine of baptism, some of their conclusions respecting it will be greatly advantaged by a liberal pruning. But caution should be used. The Bible should be consulted. We offer the suggestion that too hasty a rejection of water immersion would be a mistake—that the proper course for our Baptist friends is to study the Scriptures afresh on this subject. What wonderful advantages are now at the command of all Bible students! They have marginal references by which one passage throws light upon another. They have also concordances, glossaries, indexes, and all manner of helps for Bible study. Our forefathers before the Reformation were generally illiterate. And even had they possessed education the pen-written Bibles were expensive and obtainable only

in the Latin language. Indeed it is within only the last few years that Bibles have become cheap and plentiful and the masses able to read them. The doctrine of the Second Advent of Christ is common to all denominations. And the Adventist belief that at that time the earth will be burned up is also a feature of all the various creeds. Many Adventists have abandoned the thought that the Saviour's second appearing is at hand. And many more are abandoning the thought that when he appears Adventists alone will be saved and all the remainder of mankind will participate in the destruction and burning waters that shall engulf the earth. I should not be difficult for them to realize that there is no great necessity for controversy along the lines of the time of Christ's coming, since they acknowledge themselves completely in the dark on that subject. Neither can we suppose that after thoughtful consideration they should feel justified in assuming that they alone are "the elect." Let us hope that with broadening sentiment they are more and more realizing that there are saints and sinners in their own number, as well as in all denominations and as well as in the world; and that "the Lord knoweth them that are his" and will care for them, regardless of denominational lines. But for that, let us know of the Adventists which considers the keeping of the Seventh Day of the week the all-important part of Christianity we see no ground for Federation, unless, indeed, they may choose to get about the difficulty by counting the calendar the other way around the world. Thus they might bring their Seventh Day into harmony with what others term the First Day. Or, by counting the calendar in the opposite direction they may still keep their Seventh Day and realize that others are keeping the same day, though calling it the First Day.

Undoubtedly Alexander Campbell was a good man with a great head. And undoubtedly many of a similar class following his lead and today known as Disciples or Christians. Undoubtedly these are following closely to apostolic customs in the matter of Church organization, which in many respects is beautiful in its simplicity. Doctrinally they claim most faithfully to stand by the Word of God alone. And one of their familiar declarations is, "When the Word of God speaks, we speak; when the Word of God is silent we are silent." But this beautiful simplicity of theory our Disciple friends have found difficult to work out in practice. Hence we find them as strongly entrenched behind unwritten creeds as are others behind elaborated creeds. These are creeds through the writings of their standard authorities, including the editors of their leading journals. "Disciples" hold most tenaciously as the Bible teaching that baptism in water is indispensable to the remission of sins. This doctrine is supported by several Bible texts which declare, "Arise and be baptized and wash away thy sins;" "Baptism unto repentance and remission of sins;" "Before pointing out their misapprehensions of these texts let us note the facts that according to their theory all others of mankind, Christians, Jews and heathen, who have not been immersed have not had their sins washed away. Consequently such are yet in their sins. Consequently such are lost. And lost according to the general understanding of Disciples and other Christians signifies shut out of heaven—shut out of Paradise—shut into hell and its eternal torment.

Do our Disciple friends act as though they believed this teaching? Do they spend all of their time and energy and money in seeking to bring fellow-Christians into water baptism for the remission of sins and escape from eternal torture? Assuredly they do not! Hence we are justified in supposing that like our Baptist friends they have not taken seriously and logically their own doctrines. Rather they have assented to them thoughtlessly. It would appear to us, therefore, that doctrinally our Disciple friends might easily be prevailed upon to abandon their peculiar tenet to the extent that they could not hinder them from losing their identity as advocates of "baptism for the remission of sins" and merging themselves or federating with others.

To assist them out of their difficulty we remind them that all the Scripture they cite in support of immersion for the remission of sins belonged to the Jews, and none of it to Gentiles. The Jews were exhorted by John the Baptist and others to repentance, sin, to return to baptism with Moses' law, and to show this change of character by water immersion. But those Ephesians who believed in Christ and whom Apollonius baptized for the remission of sins did not receive the holy Spirit. St. Paul explained to them that their baptism was an improper one—that they as Gentiles required an immersion into Christ (Acts xix, 1-7; Romans vi, 3).

As a week ago we suggested to Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists a union of heart and head as better than federation, so now we suggest to the denominations whose doctrines we are considering to-day. What we shall suggest respecting baptism will apply to all Christians. All Christians agree that Jesus and his apostles taught baptism and that there are but "one Lord, one faith and one baptism" (Ephesians iv, 5). We cannot here elaborate, but merely suggest that nowhere in the Scriptures is infant baptism commanded or urged. The expression, "Believe and be baptized," implies a mental development capable of belief beyond that which infants possess. The original pretext for introducing infant baptism was set forth by St. Augustine, who urged that as all mankind were going to eternal torture except the Church, it was necessary to get infants into the Church; and baptism was set forth as the door-way. All parents, of course, were anxious that their children should be immersed into the Church and saved from eternal torture. And those good wishes were certainly commendable, even if unnecessary.

Subsequently immersion was declared to be unnecessary and sprinkling became its substitute with all. The thought of preservation from eternal torment thereafter attached to the sprinkling. Although our minds have broadened, so that comparatively few believe St. Augustine's presentation,

nevertheless the custom of infant sprinkling continues with more or less of fear to abandon it for the child's sake.

Who will dispute that St. Paul's words of Romans vi, 3-6, are the clearest presentation of the import of baptism furnished us in the Bible? The passage is cited in proof of every theory of baptism, yet it supports only one—the true one. Notice that it does not say, as many suppose, So many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death. It does say, "So many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death." Is there not a difference? That difference is the explanation of all of our difficulty on this subject. The clearing of it away furnishes the foundation for harmony between all; and not merely for harmony, but for union amongst all classes of consecrated Christians.

Consider the passage critically. First, immersion into Christ signifies the justified believer his immersion into his burial into the Body of Christ as a member of "the Church which is his Body" (Ephesians i, 22, 23). The Apostle sets forth clearly a distinction between the Church and the world and between the salvation of the Church and the salvation of the world. The Church are "the elect" of the Lord, called and chosen; and if faithful, they will be members of the glorious Church beyond the veil. It, as the Bride of Christ, will be his companion and Queen during the Millennial reign of glory for the blessing of the world—for the blessing of the non-elect, considered last Sunday.

St. Paul not only tells us of our need to be thus immersed into membership in the Body of Christ, but he proceeds to tell us how that membership can be brought about. The words, "Baptism into his death," explain the matter. How strange that we ever thought the words signified water immersion! Our eyes are now opened! Plainly, now, we see that "into his death" signifies our participation with our Lord Jesus in suffering for righteousness, in self-denial, self-sacrifices of the "same character as those endured by the Master. It is true indeed that the whole world suffers pain, sorrow, disappointment, etc.; yet our Lord suffered differently from all others, and our dying must correspond to his.

True, Jesus was spotless, while we are members of the fallen race. But we are justified through faith in his blood. And hence we have in the Divine sight through him a standing of human perfection or justification. This standing is granted to us or imputed to us for the very purpose of permitting us to sacrifice our human rights and earthly interests as he sacrificed his. The "elect" are to be dead with him, that in the resurrection they may live with him and be like him and share his glory, honor and immortality. By consecration we present our bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God, as the Apostle declares (Romans xii, 1). Thus we are "immersed into his death" and thus we become members of his Body.

Whoever fails to be thus immersed into Christ's death—into the membership in his Body—will fail to be of his elect Church, his Bride. The difference between being dead with Adam and being dead with Christ is very great. By nature we are all dead with Adam. He was a sinner, condemned. We as his offspring are the same. It was necessary therefore that we should be lifted out of the condition of death with Adam, in order that by consecration of all earthly interests we might become dead with Christ. Thus we share with him his sacrificial death and by participation in "his resurrection," also become sharers of his Kingdom glory.

Ridding ourselves, then, of the unscriptural theory of an eternal torment awaiting the non-elect, may not all Christians perceive the reasonableness of the Divine proposition to "bless them through the elect? As Jesus by his sacrifice was made Head of the Church, so all who will be his members must share his spirit of self-sacrifice—death to the world and earthly interest. Only such may share with him in his Kingdom glory, work of blessing, uplifting, instructing, assisting all of the non-elect. Many of the non-elect under the fuller light and better opportunities of the Millennium will turn from sin to righteousness, from death to life eternal. This "baptism into death" with his blessed reward excludes no denominational lines, includes in the Church of the elect those of every denomination and of no denomination who comply with its conditions of faith and obedience and consecration unto death.

Was not this our Lord's baptism as he described it? Just before his crucifixion he said, "I have a baptism to be baptized with; and how am I straitened (troubled) until it be accomplished!" His baptism dated from his consecration at Jordan, but it was not fully "accomplished" until on the cross he cried, "It is finished"—his baptism into death was finished. Was not this baptism into death what he referred to when speaking to his disciples? James and John requested that they might sit on his right hand and left hand in the Kingdom. In reply Jesus said, "Are ye able to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" Surely he did not refer to a water immersion! Surely he did refer to his baptism into death, and meant his apostles to understand that they by sharing in his baptism into death could they hope to sit with him in his Throne (Mark x, 37).

With this reasonable, logical, Scriptural view of baptism before our minds which of us would be inclined to dispute over the form of the symbol or in respect to the class of persons who should properly use the symbol? Surely none would claim that infants could thus believe and thus consecrate to death! Surely all would agree that a symbolical immersion into water such as was practiced by the early Church, according to all the records, would be the most reasonable, most beautiful, most appropriate method of symbolizing the real baptism into Christ—into his death. Let us then, dear friends, not be content merely to federate! Let us unite our hearts and heads and hands as members of the Body of Christ; let us be baptized with his baptism, into his death!

CANADIANS AT OXFORD

RHODES' SCHOLARSHIP DOING WELL AT BIG UNIVERSITY.

Twenty-Five of Them Are In Residence There In Addition to Several Others Who Have Won Other Scholarships—Herbert J. Rose Won the Craven and Ireland Scholarships in His Year.

It will doubtless be a surprise to many people to learn that there are no fewer than twenty-five Rhodes' scholars at present in residence at Oxford, in addition to several other undergraduates from the Dominion, who are pursuing their studies there. During 1903 and the following year Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., made a tour of the British colonies in his tour of organizing the now famous Rhodes' scholarships, the following tests for a senior having been prescribed by the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes in his will:

1. His literary and scholastic attainments.
2. His fondness for and success in many outdoor sports, such as cricket, football, and the like.
3. His qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kind, unselfishness, and fellowship.
4. His exhibition of the highest school hours of moral force of character and of instincts to lead, and to take an interest in his schoolmates.

By this severe standard eight scholars were chosen from the Canadian provinces, of whom three at least have since attained to prominence. First, undoubtedly, comes Herbert J. Rose, of McGill University, who in created the interest of his alma mater in English education, and by carrying off the two highest undergraduate honors offered by Oxford—the Craven and the Ireland scholarships. Mr. Rose also became known as a brilliant chess player. He is at present a Fellow of Merton College, Chester B. Martin, a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, after a successful career at Oxford, received an appointment to the Dominion Archives Department at Ottawa, which he left only recently to join the staff of the University of Manitoba as professor of history. The third is John Gordon Archibald, like Mr. Rose, a graduate of McGill University, who at present holds the coveted distinction of a Fellowship at All Souls' College.

Another interesting figure among the earlier representatives of Canada is that of Mr. Talbot Papineau, M.A., of McGill University, a descendant of the leader of the historic Papineau rebellion. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that, so far, Canadian Rhodes' scholars as a whole, and in comparison with those from the United States and the other British dominions overseas, have failed to seize the imagination of, and impress their personalities upon, the Oxford undergraduate body outside the small circle of those who keep an account of student study and earnest thought.

The name of a man who has represented his University in some branches of athletic sport is sure of instant recognition, but it requires a scholar of outstanding merit, such as Rose, to gain an equal share of fame in the more serious side of university life. Unfamiliar with English games, and apparently selected mainly for their scholastic attainments, the Canadians at Oxford are, as has been said, very little known, except to those with whom they come personally in contact.

The present Rhodes' scholars and their colleges by provinces are as follows: Prince Edward Island: A. G. Cameron, Balliol; A. R. D. Gillis, St. John's; R. Leitch, New; J. Daly, St. John's.

Nova Scotia: A. Estey, Queen's; E. A. Manro, New; M. K. Parlee, Queen's.

New Brunswick: G. D. Rogers, Oriel; R. M. Rive, St. John's; L. R. Sherman, Christ Church.

Quebec: C. M. Barbeau, Oriel; F. E. Hawkins, University; L. J. Beaudry, Worcester.

Ontario: N. S. Macdonnell, Balliol; W. K. Fraser, Balliol; M. H. Long, Wadham.

Manitoba: A. H. Miller, Merton; H. R. L. Henry, Queen's; B. Johnson, Oriel.

Alberta and Saskatchewan: C. A. Adamson, Merton; G. S. Fife, Hertford; G. M. Smith, Balliol.

British Columbia: T. Larsen, Exeter; H. T. Logan, St. John's; A. Yates, St. John's.

It will be noted, in passing, that, while each of the other provinces has nominated a scholar each year, Alberta and Saskatchewan have nominated one jointly. After the new year, in consequence of the establishment of universities in these provinces, they will be placed on an equal footing with the rest of Canada, and will nominate their representatives separately.

The list of scholars pursued at Oxford by the scholars mentioned is extremely varied, embracing history, literature, natural science, jurisprudence, economics, literature, humanities, medicine, anthropology, philosophy, and theology. It would be wrong, however, to say that the Canadian does not participate in the athletic life of his university to the extent of his ability. A. G. Cameron, C. A. Adamson, and N. S. Macdonnell have all played lacrosse against Cambridge, while H. T. Logan, F. E. Hawkins, and A. Yates have played for Oxford in lacrosse during the present season. Mr. Adamson is also a very fine boxer, and there is a strong probability of his representing the Dark Blues against the Light this winter in the heavyweight class. F. E. Hawkins rowed in the University College regatta during his Freshman year, while other sports in the colleges find their Canadian devotees.

Wouldn't Stay So.

The only trouble about bousing servant girls to come out to Canada is that they won't stay servant girls very long after they get out here.—Telegraph, Quebec.

FORBIDDEN IN THE HOUSE.

Certain Things Are Strictly Taboo In British Commons.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine writes entertainingly concerning certain unwritten rules of the British House of Commons. He says:

When you rise up to speak you must be uncovered, but after a division is called, and you wish to raise a point of order, you must do it with your hat on your head, and this gives rise sometimes to amusing incidents. Those who saw it can never forget the occasion when Gladstone, who never wore a hat in the House, had to surmount his mighty cranium with a "topper" hastily snatched from the head of his neighbor Herschell. The forbidden things are numerous. It is a serious Parliamentary crime to pass between a speaker and the chair, and loud cries of order greatly confuse the speaker who makes this mistake for the first time. A front bench man may roll on the small of his back and plant his boots on the table without remonstrance, but his humble satellites are sharply pulled up by the sergeant-at-arms if they venture to follow his example. You must not ostentatiously read a book or newspaper—I once saw Mr. Chamberlain pulled up for quoting from a file of The Times open letters in the House, nor read your speech or any other indulgent in tedious repetition you may be admonished by the Speaker, if any common informer puts the law in motion.

Nor are you allowed to eat anything from your place on the green benches. I remember once, during one of the all-night sittings, the late A. M. Sullivan, toward the small hours of the morning, produced a paper bag and proceeded to feed himself with jam puffs, and when his attention was directed to this irregularity by the chairman he replied: "I thought, Mr. Playfair, that we were in Committee of Supply." I have never, however, seen any one pulled up for partaking of fluid refreshment in the House. Mr. Gladstone used to slobber up a glutinous looking mess out of a pomatium pot, composed, one of his friends told me, of eggs, ether and sherry; Lord Palmerston sucked oranges; some front bench men have their glass of claret; and an amusing story is told of Sir M. Hicks-Beach, as he then was. During a budget speech he was indulging in some of the time-honored jokes appropriate to the occasion, and said: "What I drink now nowadays?" But modest quenchers of port brought him from the bar, happened to be of the tawny variety closely imitating in color the liquor whose disappearance from popular consumption he had announced, and when he raised it to his lips an immediate shout of laughter rippled over the green benches. The great Wilberforce is reported to have taken an opium pill before he spoke; and Lord Granville, in the "Life" so admirably written by my friend Lord Fitzmaurice, reproached himself with having once in the House of Lords risen before Lord Beaconsfield, who had primed himself up by drinking something, or innuendo something, to fire off at a particular hour. And it is hinted, with what truth I know not, that a young rising politician of the front bench rank, whose name wild horses or their equivalent would not drag from me, has recourse to oxygen before beginning one of his highly successful harangues.

CANADIAN IN LORDS.

Mount Stephen Voted Against Lloyd-George Budget.

One of the few Canadians in the House of Lords is Lord Mount Stephen. As George Stephen he won a fortune in Canadian railway building, being one of the small coterie of men

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LORD MOUNT STEPHEN.

who put through the Canadian Pacific Railway. George Stephen was born in Scotland and came to Canada in 1850. In 1876 he became president of the Bank of Montreal, and in 1880 he became an active spirit in the corporation which built the C.P.R. In 1886 Queen Victoria created George Stephen a baronet and in 1891 he was raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Mount Stephen. In the late division of the House of Lords over the Lloyd-George budget, Lord Mount Stephen voted against that measure, although with the large majority of members of the Upper House.

Sir Francis Vane, Scout.

Sir Francis Vane, who has been having a difference of opinion with Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell regarding the leadership of the Boy Scouts, has for many years had the question of the welfare of the boyhood of this country at heart, and will be remembered as having raised the first corps of working boy cadets, which he did in 1880, after having been Resident at Toynbee Hall for a couple of years. Sir Francis is not only a splendid organizer, however, but is also a practical soldier and a clever writer. For his services during the South African war he received both medals and five clasps, while he also acted as special correspondent for several important newspapers.

PHOTO SURVEYING.

Canada First In Science That Has Revolutionized Work.

Surveying by means of photography is now practiced with great accuracy. The system was first used with success in 1888, and it is interesting to note that it is practically a Canadian idea. At all events it has been far more extensively employed here than in any other country. The process has been named photo-topography—another new word for the dictionary—for the reason that it consists in photographing a region from various high levels and making topographic maps from the data so secured. The difficulties encountered in surveying much of the country in the far northwest of Canada have been most formidable. Indeed it was found quite impossible to carry on such work in the regular way in the recent topographical surveys made along the boundary line between Alaska and Yukon Territory. By means of photography, however, the Canadian Government surveyors have obtained remarkably accurate records, but even by this comparatively unobtrusive method lives have been lost. So an idea may thus be had of the value of the new system in unexplored regions, where the extreme ruggedness of the country and the climate make the surveyor's work under the best circumstances most dangerous and difficult. The use of photography in this way is described in a recent paper read by Mr. P. W. Greene, before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, an extract from which is here quoted:

"The instruments employed on the Alaskan boundary survey are two, the camera and the transit. On account of the nature of the country and the climatic conditions encountered by them are necessarily of the simplest possible design. The camera rests on a triangular base, identical with the base of the transit, so that both may fit the same tripod. The camera outfit, complete, including case, 7 plates, holders, and 14 plates, weighs about 15 pounds. Compared with most European instruments the whole equipment is very simple.

"A photographic survey is carried on necessarily in connection with a triangulation scheme, by means of which the positions of the camera stations are determined. The triangulation stations are so chosen as to form good camera stations. The qualifications of a satisfactory camera station are: (1) a good view of the surrounding country, unobscured by close or higher peaks; (2) that photographs taken from it shall contain points seen from other stations; and (3) that the intersection on any points to be plotted is sharp and accurate. A judicious selection of suitable stations to avoid both duplications and omissions is the most difficult part of photographic work and requires a thorough understanding of the methods of plotting and also of the practical difficulties met with in the field.

"A fall climbing-party usually consists of five men. On reaching the summit of a peak, the camera and recorder immediately start on the camera work while the men busy themselves gathering rocks for the cairn which supports the triangulation signal. The camera is leveled up as an ordinary transit, and after focusing is ready for exposure. A series of seven photographs is taken including the complete round of the horizon, each photograph slightly overlapping the last. The points to keep in mind are that the camera shall always be focussed as described and that it shall be level before exposure. The exposures vary from 10 to 60 seconds. A sharp peak or a well-defined point is chosen in the field of each photograph, and this is sketched and briefly described by the recorder. He also records the exposure and the plate exposed.

When the photographic work is finished the transit is set up in the same place and the points mentioned above are triangulated to some peak or station of known position. The measurements of the sketches and descriptions of the points may be easily recognized on the photographs.

What Detained Her.

She was rich and she was good-natured, two things to recommend her, but when she first bought a big house in Toronto's most fashionable street, one can truthfully say that society she hadn't arrived. Finally she kindly adopted a person decided to call on her at home one day, and did so. The maid, however, explained that her mistress "was not at home." The caller, who thought calls were what were wanted, was somewhat perplexed at this new aspect of the case, and asked "But isn't this her day?"

The maid admitted that it was, and she explained that her mistress was in the house. "Kindly," she said, "Well, if you'll come in, I'll go and find out if she'll see you."

The caller waited in the big drawing-room while the clock ticked away the minutes until at least twenty had passed, and then suddenly the door was opened and in walked a figure simply laden with ornaments which, at first glance, seemed to include everything usually found on a jeweler's window from divers tiaras to chains and necklets and brooches and pins all apparently of great value. "Now this I call kind of you, right down kind," voiced the walking diamond mine as she plumped down in an easy chair beside her guest, "You see I was up in the attic scrubbing it out when you arrived, and I just had time to throw on a few jewels before I came down."

Not Ready Yet.

The theorists of the continent are reviving exactly the same arguments for the impending dissolution of the British Empire, as they used at the time of the Boer war, until they had them choked down their throats by the great demonstration of Imperial solidarity which transpired. The people of Canada are not yet prepared to exchange their affiliation with Great Britain for the blood and iron hegemony of Prussia, and they will make any sacrifice rather than be impartial spectators of such a consummation.—Winnipeg Telegram.

TORONTO'S NEW MAYOR

CAREER OF A RISING YOUNG CANADIAN LAWYER.

In Six Years He Has Gone Through the Toronto Civic Bodies From the School Board to the Mayoralty—He Had Fifteen Dollars When He Started to Practice Law in the City in 1894—Is a Bachelor.

G. R. Geary, Toronto's new mayor, was born 36 years ago at Strathroy, in Middlesex County, a town which has also had the distinction of producing Senator G. W. Ross and his son, Duncan C. Ross, M.P.

When Toronto's future chief magistrate was a year old, his parents removed to Sarnia, the capital of Lambton County, whose chief products are Hon. W. J. Hanna and refined oil. His father died when the embryonic mayor was only nine years old, and since then he has been the head of the family.

After attending the Sarnia public schools, followed by a year at a rural school, he entered at the age of 11 the Sarnia High School. A year later he was sent to Upper Canada College, where he studied until he was 15. Another year in the country followed, it being spent on a farm near London, and then Mr. Geary came to Toronto, and took up the arduous dual task of a university course and a law course, taken simultaneously.

Graduating in law in 1894, Mr. Geary formed a partnership with a fellow graduate, the late J. T. Scott. Mr. Geary's total cash assets when he



MAYOR GEARY.

came to Toronto to open his office amounted to \$15. The young legal firm was burned out in its first year in the Osgoody fire on Melinda street, a few days after The Globe fire in January of 1895. Shortly afterwards Mr. Geary became a partner of the firm of Macdonell, McMaster & Geary.

In 1902 Mr. Geary sought a new outlet for his energies by offering himself for the public school board as trustee for Ward 4, and to the surprise of all concerned, including himself, he headed the poll. The following year he took another step forward, entering the aldermanic race in Ward 3, and coming in a winner. He repeated in 1905, 1906 and 1907, getting the largest aldermanic vote ever received by any candidate. His record as chairman of the board of works has been rehearsed nightly during the campaign just.

In 1907 Mr. Geary was appointed as counsel for the Ontario Government in the insurance investigation. In 1906, in the famous three-cornered mayoralty fight, he was defeated, but he has sustained in his eight contests. Balm was applied to his wounds in the shape of appointment as King's counsel, and to the surprise of all election found him in the field for the Board of Control. He headed the poll by 1,500 votes over his nearest rival, Controller Hoeken.

In his student days Mr. Geary took a great interest in sport. He played cricket, football and baseball, and he would have played hockey only for the fact that it had only recently been invented. Mr. Geary is a bachelor, and lives with his mother at 40 Wellesley street. He has one sister, who is married.

Asked if there was any possibility of his forsaking the state of single-blessedness in the course of his two years' occupancy of the mayoral chair, his worship replied that if there was, he had not been informed of it.

Scientist and Banker.

Of Lord Avebury, who was a prominent figure in the Finance Bill debate in the House of Lords, it has been rather cruelly said that bankers regard him as a great scientist, and scientists look upon him as a great banker. At any rate, there is no doubt about his great enthusiasm for science, and he has been president of more learned societies and public institutions than almost any other man of the time. Amongst his many other distinctions, Lord Avebury boasts of having been the first person in England of whom a photograph was taken, and he is, perhaps, the only person who has made a pet of a wasp, which would feed on his hand.

Held Important Positions.

By swimming up a gorge Sir Louis Dane, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has made an adventurous survey of a piece of difficult country. Appointed to the Indian Civil Service as long ago as 1876, he has achieved distinction throughout the whole of India. Sir Louis has occupied a good number of important positions, and in the autumn of 1904 he directed a special mission to the Ameer of Afghanistan at Kabul, where he was successful in inducing the Ameer Habibullah to renew the agreement which had subsisted so long between his predecessor and the British Government.

Announcement

Having opened a store on my Ranch, on Section 9, Township 19, Range 21, I wish to announce to my friends that I carry a full line of the

Finest Staple and Fancy Groceries

Also Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Rubbers, Stationery, Hardware and Harness.

I bought my entire stock for cash and can save you money. Call and see the goods and get my prices. Also an Agent for the Fairbank Windmills.

The Lakeview Store

J. J. AASGARD, Proprietor

FOR SALE

Chestnut French Coach Stallion

Chestnut French Coach Stallion, stands 16 3/4 hands high, weighs 1300 lbs, three years old, guaranteed a foal-getter, strictly sound in every way and range broke. Would exchange for other stock. Terms to suit purchaser on approved joint note. Can be seen at our stables after February 15th. For further particulars apply to

BURR & LEGGATT

Gleichen, Alta.

McKie & Henderson

FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Money to Loan. Notary Work

SEE US FOR
Town Lots
Cottages
and Farms

McKie & Henderson

Gleichen Grain Market

Following are the prices quoted today in Gleichen:

1 No. 1	88	1 Red	88
2 No. 1	88	2 Red	88
3 No. 1	88	3 Red	88
4 No. 1	88	4 Red	88
5 No. 1	88	5 Red	88
6 No. 1	88	6 Red	88
7 No. 1	88	7 Red	88
8 No. 1	88	8 Red	88
9 No. 1	88	9 Red	88
10 No. 1	88	10 Red	88
11 No. 1	88	11 Red	88
12 No. 1	88	12 Red	88
13 No. 1	88	13 Red	88
14 No. 1	88	14 Red	88
15 No. 1	88	15 Red	88
16 No. 1	88	16 Red	88
17 No. 1	88	17 Red	88
18 No. 1	88	18 Red	88
19 No. 1	88	19 Red	88
20 No. 1	88	20 Red	88

SERVICES IN METHODIST CHURCH
Sunday, February 6—Methodist service at 7:30 p.m.
Sunday, February 13—Methodist service at 11 a.m. Presbyterian service at 7:30 p.m.
Sunday, February 20—Methodist service at 7:30 p.m.
Sunday, February 27—Methodist service at 11 a.m. Presbyterian service at 7:30 p.m.
Union Sunday School and adults Bible Class every Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m.
"Did your husband get that terrible red nose working out in the mines?" asked one woman.
"No," answered the other, "that's moonshine."

THE HUB, - E. URCH

Is a nice warm place to spend an evening during the cold weather. Our **Bowling Alleys** are the best and are always in the best of condition. Bowling is not merely a sport, but is one of the best of mental as well as physical exercises.

Pool Room: - - - Three Fine Tables in connection

Always the best Smoke and Fresh Tobaccos.

FRESH CANDIES

Just received. Cannot be excelled in the city.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Valentines in New and Attractive Designs at Yates' drug store.

An important meeting of the Fire Brigade is called for Saturday evening, Feb. 6th.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade is called by President Beard for tomorrow evening Friday.

It is expected to be absent for about two weeks.

You can buy good flour at 83 a sack at the Gleichen Trading Co.

The Belmont Co. gave an entertainment on Wednesday evening that pleased every member of the audience, in fact the company was a good deal the best that ever came to this town and will be welcomed when they come again.

Miss B. Larkin entertained a number of her young friends at the Peoples Cafe at luncheon after the concert Wednesday evening.

For your new spring goods go to Gleichen's quality store, The Gleichen Trading Co.

Owing to the continued fine weather J. D. McArthur brought back a big detachment of his contracting outfit, including men and horses, last week, and already has them busy preparing for work on the Southern Alberta Land Company's canal.

The best shoes in town—The Walkover shoe at the Gleichen Trading Co.

It is learned on the best of authority that the delay in the construction of the telephone line to Gleichen was caused by the non-arrival of the poles, which have been shipped and it is expected that work will start again within a few days.

W. Kordens, a C.P.R. engineer, arrived in town yesterday morning and is preparing to take levels and lay out a proper sewerage system for Gleichen. He was in consultation with the members of the Council, but at the present writing nothing definite can be obtained as to arrangements, although the survey is under way.

Geo. H. Gooderham has entered into the real estate, insurance and loan business and has secured none in the Larkin block. He has already many good connections and starts off with bright prospects in these lines.

C. J. Bray is calling for tenders for a store building of by 120 feet adjoining his present store on Crowfoot street which he proposes to use exclusively as a furniture store.

D. B. McNeil arrived from Vancouver Friday and is visiting his former Gleichen friends. He was much pleased with the many improvements in Gleichen since his last visit here.

N. P. Nelson returned yesterday from Bellingham, Wash. where he spent a couple of months, and expects a number of his old farmer friends to join him here next spring.

Mrs. Goff will demonstrate Fuxedo goods Thursday and Friday, Feb. 3rd and 4th, at Barclay & Hall's store. Call and see the clients' dishes she makes and try the coffee.

Just a few dairies left. If you have not already purchased one, do so now. For sale at A. R. Yates'.

Subscribe for The Call.

Popular effort is now directed in the way of discovering and eliminating weeds. As individuals, we should learn to conserve our resources and energies.

"Let there be no backward steps," is the Gleichen slogan.

It is said whisky weakens a person's eyes, but consider how it strengthens the bowels.

Mr. L. Gill, the tailor, has been appointed secretary for the Water Carriers Association with Mr. Scotty Swan as manager.

The moon goes around the earth in a little less than 28 days. This is the best time on record.

During the fiscal year over 25,000 people were naturalized in Canada. Over 9,000 of them came from the United States.

C. J. BRAY

HARDWARE AND FURNITURE

For Best Value in
STOVES
RANGES
HARDWARE
PUMPS
FURNITURE

Largest Stock in Town

C. J. BRAY

PEOPLES' CAFE

We Serve the
Best Meal
In Town

Larkin & Larkin

"As Ye Cultivate
So Shall the Harvest Be."

**Gampbell's Scientific
Farmer, \$1.00**

**Soil Culture Manual,
\$2.50**

TOGETHER, \$3.00

One man last year produced 75 bushels of wheat per acre, weighing 63 lbs. per bush, while his neighbor, on identically the same soil, only produced 12 bushels, weighing 56 lbs. The first man read Campbell's Scientific Farmer and named.

T. W. SNOWDEN,
Agent for Magnet Cream Separator.

Miss Conway will be at home on Friday afternoon of each week for ladies wishing to inspect her Spinnelli Models. Orders should be in at once as it takes a month to fill them.

The only thing over which a man can get sincerely, lastingly and deeply in disgust is his just taxes.

The Gleichen Trading Co., Ltd.

Our Seven-Day-Sale has been a Big Success. Hundreds of people took advantage of our great bargains. We admit having sold goods cheaper than at today's wholesale prices, but our object has been gained, and the space which we needed is now being rapidly filled with the largest and finest lines ever brought into Gleichen. Give us a call and inspect our stock for yourselves. You are welcome.

The Gleichen Trading Co., Ltd.

THE NAMAKA STORE

The quality of our Coffee and Tea is surpassed by none, and on 25 pound lots we are prepared to quote very low prices.

WASH. "Satisfaction or your money back." WASH.

We have fresh and complete a stock of groceries and provisions as can be found between Medicine Hat and Calgary. All we ask is for a chance to show you the goods. Our prices on cases of dried fruit will be very low as we have a very heavy stock of Peaches, Prunes, Pears, Currants, Raisins, Apples, Etc. We also wish to state that any article purchased at this store which fails to give satisfaction will be cheerfully taken back and your money refunded.

Groceries, Hardware, Harness, Lumber, Coal

MIKE BROWN, Proprietor

Coming Events

Feb. 3—Farmers' Institute meeting at 2 p.m.
Feb. 4—Board of Trade meeting.
Feb. 5—Fleming's meeting.
Feb. 20—Annual meeting of Farmers Union.
Feb. 10—Farmers' Institute meeting at 2 p.m.
Feb. 14—Robert Merkle Co.
Feb. 11—St. Valentine's Day.
For more particulars of these events read the columns of The Call.

MISCELLANEOUS

most likely under this heading and before for first consideration at 8 p.m. when the meeting will be held. It is expected that the meeting will be a very successful one and that the farmers will be able to get a good deal of business.

FOR SALE—Have lots of green feed, will be sold to growers to suit purchaser. Apply to Mr. H. C. Gleichen call.

LOST—A best November 1904, between Gleichen and my barn a good quantity. Please return to Mr. C. J. Bray office and receive \$5.00 reward.

MAX WATSON—For clothing on farm. Apply to Mr. H. C. Gleichen call.

WATSON FOR SALE—Light Melting sows about year. H. A. Watson, Secretary.

TO LET—A small country store for rent. Apply to Mr. C. J. Bray call.

Halley's comet will be seen next May. On the 18th of May the earth will pass through the tail of the comet, giving the people a chance to see the greatest exhibition of fireworks ever seen. If the comet gets very it is liable to make us all ash in and we would want all delirious subscribers today up so that they will be prepared to meet the worst that may come.

Farmers Remember.

The Grain Growers Grain Co. have created an office in Calgary for the transacting of all Alberta business. For any information re prices or delinquent marketing of your grain write us. That is what we are here for. GRAIN GROWERS GRAIN CO., LTD. Box 1009, Calgary, Alta.

Namaka Trading Co.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Special Reductions in all Winter Wear
See our New Spring Samples of Clothing

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

**E. W. JACKSON, Manager,
NAMAKA, ALBERTA**

HOW ARE YOUR STOCK?

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR

Has about the constant test for years as being The Animal Regulator on the market.

Pratt's Animal Regulator acts directly on the blood, bowels and digestive organs of the animal. It builds up run-down horses, Cows long clover, makes pig grow quickly and fatten rapidly. Stops stinking of calves, makes calves grow healthy. Sold in two sizes, 50¢ and \$1.00.

Start today—put new life in your stock—feel them Pratt's. We can highly recommend Harbison Stock Food for Poultry, Mink Cows and Calves. Four pound sack, 60¢.

One package will convince you that it pays 35¢ to 75¢ per cent. extra profit in fattening stock.

For sale only by

A. R. YATES
DRUGGIST AND STATIONER